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.50 Cen THE WASHINGTON CRITIC, WASHINGTON, MAY 30, 1889.

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTIONS.

The Cabinet meets on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12:30 p. m. Senators and Representatives in Congress

except Mondays, from 11 until 12. Persons not members of Congress having business with the President will be received from 12 to 12:30 on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Those who have no business, but call merely to pay their respects, will be received by the President in the East Room at 1 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and

VISITORS TO THE DEPARTMENTS. Secretaries Blaine, Proctor and Tracy

have issued the following order for the reception of visitors: Reception of Senators and Representa

tives in Congress, from 10 to 12 o'clock. Reception of all persons not connected with the Departments, at 12 o'clock, except Triesdays and Fridays, which are Cabinet days; and Thursdays in the Department of State, when the members of the Diplomatic Corps are exclusively received.

Persons will not be admitted to the building after 2 o'clock each day, unless by card, which will be sent by the captain of the watch to the chief clerk or to the head of the bureau for which the visit is intended, This rule will not apply to Senators, Repsentatives or heads of Executive Depart-

The Secretary of the Treasury receives Sepators and Representatives from 10 to 11:30 a. m. and other persons from 11:30 until 1 p. m., except Tuesdays and fridays, The Postmaster-General receives persons

having business with him from 10 a, m. until 1 p. m., except on Tuesdays and Fridays, Cabinet days.

The Secretary of the Interior receives Senators, Members of the House of Representatives and officers of the Executive Departments from 10 until 2, except Tuesdays and Fridays (Cabinet days). The general public is received from 12 until 2, except Tuesdays, Fridays and Mondays, which is Interior Department day at the White

It is Memorial Day, or, as it is more generally called, Decoration Day. It is a legal holiday and is being generally observed all over the country. It is an occasion devoted to a lofty sentiment,

to sad and proud remembrance.

The soldiers who died are not forgotten. The old assertion that republies are ungrateful is not borne out by the conduct of the hundreds of thousands who are to-day engaged in decorating alike the graves of those who were relations or were strangers. The impulse which leads to to-day's ob-servances is something above and beyond mere personal feeling. In the cometeries lie those who died for our institutions. We do what we can for

the dead. It is very little.

The character of Decoration Day changes with every year. Time mel-lows harsh regard and strengthens just hero-worship. The graves of Federal and Confederates alike are heaped with flowers to-day, where they chance to be together. In Illinois wreaths are put upon the resting-place of those there who wore the gray; in Georgia those who wore the blue are not forgotten. They were all Americans They were all earnest and honest in their convictions. They were brave, and they died well. That some were mistaken matters nothing now. A broader brotherhood prevails. Each Decoration Day sees the dead regarded more and more alike, brings closer together the living. It is good that it

Not for the dead alone, though, Decoration Day observed. It is for their children and their grandchildren, for the Nation. It has its lesson yearly It teaches patriotism. It calls attention to what men have done and what men must do for the sake of country. It emphasizes the fact that heroes are no all of the distant past, but of the age, and that dying well is a great thing. It tends to make better citizens of the youth of the Republic. Its dramatic lesson reaches millions of hearts.

With each year should the observance be more general, more sacred, more imposing. Nothing can be wiser than to regard with reverent formality the salut ing of this mighty bivouac of the dead We are proud of our graves. We should

AFTER MANY DAYS.

2d lastant, by S. Wilson, esq., Samuel D. Curtis to Miss Sallis Marphy, after a tedious courtship of fitteen years, which was borne with Christian fortitude and patience.

The marriage notice is from a Cleve land newspaper. There is a certain flavor of facctiousness in the wording of it, but that may be deceptive. What a story may exist behind the odd an

"Borne with Christian fortitude and patience." A great deal of waiting between men and women is being borne with Christian fortitude and patience. Conventional laws framed on the wrong basis, false ideas of right and wrong and of where obligations rest, inability to solve the reat money problem, these and half an undred other causes operate constantly to make the exercise of Christian fortitude necessary. There are many stories with many chanters of the sort indicated in the quoted notice. It is iroll, nevertheless. And why was it 'tedious?" It needn't have been that,

ELECTRICITY is a queer element. All of man's ingenuity seemed to have been brought into play to protect life against its deadly effects, and now, since its adoption as a legal executioner, man's ingenuity is taxed to the utmost to insure its deadly effects. Scarcely a day passes that som where some man does not drop dead from simply touching a wire, yet all the officials of the State of New York are fearful that the first electric execution, to occur in Buffalo June 24, will not prove a success THE New York Tribione of yesterday

speaking of the Cleveland dinner speeches Monday night, says: "Governor Hill was issed by the friends of ballet reform who n his speech he tried to defend his veto of the bill," "Ballet reform" is good. What's the matter with the Governor? Does he vant the girls to wear shorter dresses?

THOSE AMERICANS who objected to Minister Lincoln going out to Windsor to be received by the Queen should get a book on etlouette and learn that it is the gentleman's place to call on the lady always. Do they want to wreck our reputation for good manners by having Mr. Lincoln inst upon the Queen's calling on him and having a chaperone with her, too? will be received by the President every day,

Ir ENGLAND and the United States get into a war over those scal skin fisheries up there in Behring Sea, we are heartily in favor of enlisting only women and offering seal skins as bounties. A large army and valiant one can be speedily organized.

LEADING Baltimore Prohibitionists very generally favor a high-license law. They are on the right track; now if they will lead their brethren into it their fonde hopes will be realized.

HILL and Randall for 1802 is a ticket the New York Sun says is worth thinking of. VIRGINIA Republicans are bound to har

monize or they may not get any fat, THE office-seeker got a rest to-day.

CRITICULAR. MEMORIAL DAY. Muffle the drums and softly tread About the bivouac of the dead, Where wait the blue, where wait the gra The roll-call of the Judgment Day.

Weep loving tears for blue and gray, Bring rose of June and bud of May, Entwine them in the hero wreath. That crowns the brotherhood of Death. Here fought they; here they bled and died

Divided, yet their country's pride: The Nation's sons, the stars that gem A glorious mother's diadem. Weep for the dead, and yet rejoice,

Though tears may tremble in the voice, That these who sleep beneath the sod, Are lessons from the word of God. Bring rose of June and bud of May, For grave of blue, for grave of gray, And may they with the Nation's tears, Be sprinkled for a thousand years.

Mice are gnawty little animals.

The inn-iquity of summer resort landlord will soon begin to develop.

Vistor: Johnny, hasn't your pa got the pneumonia?

Johnny: I don't know. It was that at first, the doctor said, but he's had it long enough now for oldmo

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE. Afflictions sore long time he bore, Physicians were in vain; He couldn't get an office and It gave him grievous pain.

eign appointments the editors must go.

Justice Down Near Indiana (Milford, Iroquois Co., Herald.) A newly elected justice of the peace not thousand miles from Milford, delivered the following charge to the jury the other day: "Gentlemen of the jury-Charging a jury is a new business to me, as this is my the case as well as myself; you have also heard what the learned counsel have said, If you believe what the counsel for the plaintiff has told you, your verdict will be for the plaintiff; but if, on the other hand, you believe what the defendant's counsel has told you, then you will give a verdict for the defendant. But if you are like me, and don't believe what either of them said, then I'll be d—d if I know what you will

Mrs. Bishop says that her son had the power of dying at will. He ought not to have tried it while there were any doctors around. That was where he made a fatal

SHOULD BE MEMORIZED In the last issue of Churent Literatus pear two little rhymes which should be learned by all children. The first appeared many years ago; the second seems modern. By memorizing these simple versus some-thing may be stored away in the mind which will be of frequent value in the

> KINGS AFTER THE CONQUEST. First William the Norman, Then William his son; Henry, Stephen and Henry, Then Richard and John; Next Henry the third, Edwards one, two and three And again after Richard, Three Henrys we see. Two Edwards, three Richards, If rightly I guess; Two Henrys, six Edwards, Queen Mary, Queen Bess; Then Jamle, the Scotchmar Next Jamle the second Ascended the throne: Then good William and Mary Together came on. Then Annie, Georges four, And fourth William all past, And Victoria came May she long be the last.

EARLY ROMAN KINGS. Romulus founded the city; Numa Pomplius then Founded the Roman religion, Striving to elevate men.

Tullus Hostilius, warrior, Had a belligerent reign; The Latins contended in vain.

Tarquin the Elder, succeeding Built the great circus and sewer; Servius Tullius, needing A census, the same did procure.

A crime that could not be allowed; And the Roman monarchy ended By expelling Tarquin the Froud, -[The Argosy,

THE TOWN'S PHOTOGRAPH.

Civil Service Commissioner Charles Lyman is at the Hoffman House, and he has with him his colleague, ex Gov-ernor Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina, whom President Harrison made a member of the commission a few days ago. Charles Lyman is in appearance just what one would expect a typical reformer of the Civil Service stripe to be. A cool-faced, perfectly unimpassioned man, with a far away look in his eyes, and a sort of self-satisfied air that marks him as quite con-tent with Mr. Lyman. When he shakes hands with you there is a chill about his touch that runs to your shoulder Yet he is neither unkind nor ungracious and when he melts, as he does half a dozen times during the year, he is ac-tually a good fellow. Nobody knows his politics. Nobody ever did know them, but if he is not a Mugwump then all the judgment of the people who know him is at fault,—[N. Y. Star.

"The Marine Band will play at the Capitol this afternoon at 5:30."
That's what the papers said yesterday—The Chitic, too, for we were all wrong—but the Marine Band didn't. The reason was that the Secretary of the Navy neglected to tell his private secretary to inform the chief messonger that the assistant clerk to the private secretary was desired to transmit to the chief of the Mail Division his directions of the that the forestioner. to the chief of the Mail Division his directions so that that functionary might communicate with Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, by means of his mounted messenger, the Secretary of the Navy's action in ordering out the Marine Band for the concert at the Capitol. Or else, if he was so notified, the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds didn't make such notification to the Archiof Public Buildings and Grounds didn't make such notification to the Architect of the Capitol as would eventuate in that official's directing the superintendent causing to be put in place on the grass plat the temporary stand on which the Marine Band plays, when it plays at the Capitol. The band was on hand right enough, and marched into the grounds in all the glory of their red coats. But when they saw that there was no stand for them to play on they was no stand for them to play on they marched back to the Marine Barracks and the 400 disappointed peeple wen

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL Mr. Charles I. Grannis of the War Department left this morning for a month's visit at his home in Minnosota. Charles is handsome enough to come back a married man. — Miss Mary Wilson and Mrs. Winslow left this morning for West Point, where they will remain during the commencement exercises. — Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller and Miss Cassie have gone to Chicago. Mrs. Fuller will return within a week or ten days. — Hon W. within a week or ten days. — Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge and wife have gone to Kentucky.—Mrs. Kate Chase has gone to her country place, Edgewood, for the summer.— Mrs. Montgomery Blair intends spend-ing the summer months at the old ing the summer months at the old homestead, near Silver Springs Station, Montgomery County, Md,—Admiral and Mrs. Porter will, early next month, go to Jamestown, R. I., where they own a comfortable cottage. The Admiral is contemplating another novel, which will deal with the life of a naval officer.—Senator Butler of South Carolina is fond of driving and is seen on the roads about the city every fine afternoon—A quodlibet luncheon was given at the A quodilibet luncheon was given at the residence of Mrs. Somers, on M street, yesterday afternoon.—Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller left last night for Chicago, where they will remain for several weeks.—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland entertained a large number of guests at a garden party in the grounds of the Corcoran Mansion last evening.—Mayor Grant, Delancy Nicoli and Assistant Malical Mansion Matter Malical Mansion Malical Malica Shayor Grant, Delancy Nicoli and Assistant District Attorney McKensee Semple will be at the marriage of Senator Engene S. Ives and Miss Waggaman, which will take place next Wednesday at Trinity Church, West Washington.—Mr. Robert C. Milburn and Miss Lillian Young were married vesterial afternoon at Enghany Church. yesterday afternoon at EpiphanyChurch and left immediately for New York.—— Chang Gen Horn is preparing to return to China. His successor has already been named.—Mrs. E. J. Somers will Mr. and Mrs. John J. Chew will spend a few months in Europe this summer. —Bishop John P. Newman is in the Bishop John P. Newman is in the city visiting his numerous friends.—
Hon. J. L. M. Curry, late Minister to Spain, will make Washington his home upon his return to this country.—
Miss Virginia Hay and Mr. John H. Stewart of Pittsburg, were married in Trenton on Tuesday.—The ladies having in charge the garden party to be given for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital, June I, are making elaborate preparations to make the affair a success.—Captain and Mrs Symons entertained a number of friends at dinner at the Dumblaine Club House on Tuesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Linden Kent gave a dinner on Tuesday at the Country Club.—Horatlo King and wife left yesterday for their summer home at

A Pathetle Scene.

There was a pathetic scene in Governor Gordon's private office recently Mrs. Wood, a lady from Gadsden; Ala. was an applicant for executive clemency in behalf of two sons who are serving fifteen years' sentence in the Georgia penitentary. The old lady was stone blind and very poor. The last dime she had on earth had been spent in reaching Atlanta, and as she begge for the pardon of her boys wi for the pardon of her boys with trembling lips and tears streaming from her sightless orbs the kind heart of Governor Gordon was deeply touched. The visit, it seems, was simply the impulse of that maternal affection which has been the theme of song and story since the ages began. Governor Gordon was powerless to extend the clemency asked for, but he gaye the old lady a pass back home and sent her away with words of sympathy and regret.—
[Atlanta Journal.

A New Book.

Among the handsome books for summer reading which have been received at this office is a brochure by that scholarly poet and artist, Mr. Romeo Ardent Parke, P. A. S. E. D. P. R. R., under the attractive title, "Mountain, Lake and Seaside, or Summer Excursion Routes, Fennsylvania Ratiroad." The scene in the first chapter, under the capiton "Special Information," is laid in the office of the P. R. R. Co., Philadelphia, and is rather analytic than descriptive or dialectic. It is interesting, however, in its relation to the further development of the plot, which is relieved somewhat in the next chapter on "Stop Over Privileges," a thrilling. In the third chapter "Routes and Rates," which is quite long. The core of the volume, as it were, the scenes, are constantly shifting and the plot thickens around nearly every summer resort in the around nearly every summer resort. In the country. Some of the descriptive sketches of these places reflect great credit upon the author and stamp Mr. Parke unmistakably as an artist and a scholar. The concluding chapter of the volume, "Movements of Boat Lines, Season 1889; Subject to Change," is a fitting denoument to Mr. Parke's brilliant and intensely interesting sketch, and shows the consummate precision and concentration of the author. The illustrations throughout are artistic and they fittingly picture the changing emotions awakened by the story. The book is well worth reading by all, and, to the summer traveler, it is peculiarly appealing. Mr. Parke will generously send free a copy of his work to any one applying to the P. R. R. office, Thirteenth street and the Avenue, for it. around nearly every summer resort in the country. Some of the descriptive sketche

MATTER WORTH READING

gamin and he was playing pennics or would have been if he had possessed any pennics. I was passing and he yelled: "Say, box, eye me a penny yelled: "Say, boss, give me a penny, will you?" After some consideration as to the ultimate end of the penny I concluded I would satisfy his desire for wealth to the extent of many Theory. wealth to the extent of one cent. Throw-ing him a penny I walked on. In about ten minutes I returned, and my financial protege was hard at work pitching penprotege was hard at work pitching pennics. The rest of the boys were busy watching a contest between my boy and one of the other 'fellows, a grinnly determined looking little lad with a decidedly freekled face. I asked how things were going, when the little fellow to whom I had given the penny replied by opening his fist and showing me about a dozzen pennies in the dirty hand which had been empty when I had first passed by. At that moment he had won the last cent of which his companions were possessed, and was the capitalist of the crowd. I told him that I thought he should return the penny he had borrowed. Without a moment's hesitation he extended a dirty hand in which were three pennies. I told him that I had only lent him one hand in which were three pennies. I told him that I had only lent him one cent, and asked why he had returned three. "Why," said he, "that is the regular way we do. If a fellow lends you a penny you must give him back half you win with it." Subsequent inquiry revealed the fact that such is the raie of interest charged among the City Hall gamins on all gambling loans, whether previously arranged or not. I whether previously arranged or not. I gave him back the cent, convinced that I had issuehed a young Napoleon of Pinance upon the world.—[N. Y.

Bishop, the Mind-Reader. There always was some fatality con-nected with Bishop and his sleight-of mind performances. The first night he exhibited in New York after his exhibited in New York after his European tour a man in the audience died in a cab on the way home, and Lew Dockstader soon after had a narrow escape from committing murder. Dockstader got up a farcical parody of the Bishop performances, under the name of Bishington I. Washup, appearing with a large tin plate around his neck, in imitation of the medal which the mind-reader wore. The first night of the farce the audience were startled to see Dockstader, blindfolded, comedown the nisle with a gleaming hatchet to see Dockstader, blindfolded, come down the aisle with a gleaming hatchet in his uplifted hand, which he sunk into the skull of a man with a dull thud. Several women shricked, and the man get up with the hatchet sticking in his head and left the theatre to get a policeman. It afterward transpired that he got \$2 a night to play the part, and wore a thick piece of cork under a wig. One night, however, the hatchet went too deep, and when the man staggered to his feet in the audience it was seen that blood was tricking down his face. It was only a scalp wound and was quickly patched, but he went on strike, refusing to play the part any longer unless paid \$2.50 a night. He got it.—[N. Y. Star.

A Great House.

A Great House. Millard Merrick of 227 Jarvis street, Millard Merrick of 227 Jarvis street, who is an employe in a barrel factory, is the father of triplets, says the Philla delphia Press. They came last Friday. Mr. Merrick is getting used to domestic surprises of this kind. His wife has already borne two pairs of twins. Two of the triplets are girls weighing six pounds each, and the boy weighs six pounds and a half. A singular thing that has set all the neighbors to gossiping is that a couple that lived in the house before were childless when they use before were childless when they went there to live and had triplets, too, when they moved away.

Four-Leaved Clovers.

Actress Mathilde Contrelly proudly claims to have broken the record for the most successful hunt for four and five leaved clovers, which all women re-gard as emblems of good luck. While wandering over the grounds of her home at New Rochelle last Sunday with a friend she stumbled upon a luxuriant patch of that sort of clover, and claims to have picked out no less than forty-four different sprigs of the four and five-leaved variety. Professional gam-blers have offered as high as \$100 for a poker and faro.

There is a shooting gallery at the Paris Exposition where, in a painted jungle, painted hares, rabbits and other game (even including foxes!) run about for the amusement of the sportsman. The other day a gentleman who had a dog with him took a shot and rolled over a rabbit. At once the dog jumped the barrier and leaped into the jungle to retrieve the painted bunny.

How Diamonds Are Sold. A tall, slenderly-built young man, with a slight mustache, is E. E. Lakewith a slight mustache, is E. E. Lakemeyer, a well-known man about town, who is always to be found with about a quarter of a million dollars worth of diamonds in his clothes. He is what is called a confidential salesman for a big diamond house in this city, and his samples he carries stowed about his person. In his business capacity, he visits wealthy people in all pairs of the country who are thought to be inclined toward large purchases, and frequently he makes trips to Europe with the same object. I saw him the other night shortly after his return from San Francisco. He was at the Victoria Hotel in answer to a sammons from a Hotel in answer to a sunmons from a California couple, whose daughter, about to be married, also accompanied them. They wanted a suitable wedding present for their child. The diamond an took package after package from to pocket and another and spread necklaces, brooches and solitaires on the table until it was almost covered and seemed ablaze with variegated lights. There must have been fully \$200,000 worth of jewels in the exhibit, and the lowest single article was valued at \$500. In the collection was the "Lakemeyer" diamond, valued at \$12, 000, and a brooch set with a single soli-taire and sapphire, said to be worth \$15, 000. I am told that the private sales negotiated in this way by one of the big brokers frequently exceed in amount the sales to retail dealers in the trade.—[N. Y. Star. necklaces, brooches and solitaires or

Y. Star.

The Railway Mail Service.

In order to secure ample registers of persons eligible for appointment to the position of Railway Mail Clerk, special examination of applicants for that position will be held by the United States and at the places named below. Persons who have already filed applications with the Commission for the examination and who have been furnished with cards notifying them of the approval of their applications, will be admitted to the examinations on these cards.

Persons who five not fited such applications should apply to the commission for the proper blanks, which they should have filled up and fited with the commission on the earliest practicable date. No other applicants than those for the Railway Mail Service will be examined. June 12 at Denver, Col.; Cheyenne, Wyo, Ty.; Fargo, Dak.; Bismarck, Dak.; Yankton, Dak.; Wilmington, Del.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlants, Ga.; Savannan, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Shreveport, La.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Fargolack, Bak.; Charleston, S. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Martinsburg, W. Va.; Charleston, W. Va.; Carson Clty, Nev.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Portland, Ore.; Rossburg, Gre.; Salt Lake City, Utah Ty.; Spokane Falls, Wash. Ty.; Seattle, Wash. Ty.

TRICKS IN EXAMINATION.

The Civil Service Commissioners have not yet yet returned from their investigations in New York City with reference to the alleged fregularities in the conduct of the work of the Examining Board. Secretary Doyle, of the Com-mission, stated this morning that he did mission, stated this morning that he did not think that the members of the board were implicated in the irregularities. There had been a good deal of current rumor and some newspaper talk with reference to dummies having been sub-stituted in examinations, and that ap-plicants had obtained lists of questions before hand.

"We have to be constantly on the look out for impositions on the part of people who are taking the examination," said Major Webster, the Examiner in Chief, at Washington. aminer in Chief, at Washington. Some of them appear to be absolutely conscienceless when they go into the examination room. Sometimes friends come in pairs and beg to sit close together in order to belp each other. Whenever we see any disposition of this kind we take pains to separate them quietly but kindly. Sometimes we have reason to believe that one of the parties is entirely indifferent as to whether he passes or not, and comes merely for the passes or not, and comes merely for the purpose of assisting the other as much as possible. Some of them bring in books or slips to which they expect to refer.

refer."
It is usually easy to detect such instances as their very manuers betray them. We take the books or pape, a from them. On one occasion we had to take a valuable book from a man who was taking the examination for mechan-ical draughtsman. We took it for the purpose of determining how far it had assisted him in his examination. It was found that the book was of no value to found that the book was of no value to him, but it would have been of great service on a list of questions which might have been submitted to him. The book was returned to him some time later as it was one which was of great value in his business.

"We have trouble with them because

"We have trouble with them because of their proneness to look at each other's papers. They sit close together, and it is a great temptation to them to look over each other's papers. Their attitudes beiray them when they by this, and we transfer the offender to some other part of the room. They are allowed to use a lead-pencil and scrap paper to make rough drafts to be copied in ink on the examination papers. These pieces of scrap-paper are all taken up with the examination papers. We were once struck by the similarity to wo papers, They were the same verbatim et literatim et punctuatim. We sent word to young ladies, and one of word to young ladies, and one them came to the office and said that she had finished her examination before the girl who sat next to her, and had left the scrap-paper she had used on her desk. This explained the matter, and the explanation was emphasized by the fact that the other girl never had

word to say."
"What, are the dummies?" "The dummy scheme is the most claborate of all the attempts at frauds on the examiners, but I think it is rarely used, as there is great danger of detection. A man or woman will pas the examination in the name of some able to pass. The first man doesn't want any position himself, but is willing to go thought the examination for the sake of thought the examination for the sake of obliging a friend. The objection to this is that the dissimilarity in handwriting is almost sure to be noticed, and to cause an investigation. The papers are very carefully examined for the purpose of noting any suspicious similarities, and I think on the whole, that there are very few if any successful attempts at cheating."

WAYS OF DRINKING. The drinks of the time are beyond al

loubt champagne (or at least sparkling vine of some sort) and spirits mingle with (for the most part effervescing) water, liquers and nondescript drinks of various kinds being thrown in quite freely. In the poorer ranks, and in that not inconsiderable portion of the richer which has no taste, the spirits are ofte exceedingly bad, from the worst kind which is merely the "plain German' aforesaid, diluted and flavored, to that which consists of not exactly bad that which consists of not exactly bad, but insufficiently matured whisky and brandy. This kind of stuff mixed with soda-water may perhaps be awarded the palm over all other liquids for achieving two apparent contradictions. It seems to quench the thirst, and it makes you horribly thirsty. It does not seem to get you any forrader, and it by degrees makes a man simply drunk. Then for champagne. Champagne Then for champagne. Champagne properly and sparingly used (that is to say, not sparingly at a time, but sparing times) is, as everybody knows a most admirable exhibitrator, stimulan a most admirable exhilarator, stimulant and tonic. Taken constantly, it ruins the nerves by constantly jogging them, and inviting the use of stronger liquors to quiet them, not to mention (an evil which, from our own point of view, we think considerable) that the reckless drinking of it when it is new and not fit to drink by tasteless persons leaves persons of taste none of it to drink when it is old and fit to drink, unless they are millionaires. Both brandy and soda at is old and fit to drink, unless they are millionaires. Both brandy and sodia and champagne can be, and are drunk at any time, and when you begin you go on. They can be drunk standing, sitting, loading, pretending to work (scarcely working), before breakfast, after dinner, and they are drunk at all these times. Except an utter barbarian, nobody could ever reconcile himself to drinking good port or claret in such a manner—sherry was a little litimself to drinking good port or claret in such a manner—sherry was a little more adaptable, certainly, and a few years ago was too often "adapted," but it did not do the mischief of its successors, being much less insidious.

You did not in former days attempt, unless you were a decided ne er-do-well, to drink your wine at odd times. You did your day's work with a will and did your day's work with a will and

to drink your wine at odd times. You did your day's work with a will, and with the assistance of the poor, but houest, creature small-beer, or some of his fellows. You dined. Then you drank your wine, and possibly a good deal of it; with nothing more to do, with no worries before you, with such conversation as was obtainable, and with a prospect, not too distant, of sleeping all the more peacefully for the wine, and assimilating the wine, all the better for the sleep.—[London Saturday Review.

Howard University Commencement.

The commencement exercises of Howard University were held last night in the chapel hall of the university. The graduates were: Normal class—T. N. Williams, T. W. Edwards, T. H. Wright, S. Y. Minor, W. H. Webb, all of Washington; Clarence H. Madella, Alexandria, Va. Preparatory class—W. D. Winston, Virginia; L. H. Hill, Maryland; N. E. Weatherless, Virginia; W. B. Dandridge, Alabama; H. J. Davidson, Louisville, Ky.; D. F. Groce, Greensboro', Md.; J. W. Morris, Staunton, Va., and W. Haggans, North Carolina. Howard University Commencement

As ours in men's suits at \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.50. These goods are first-class in every detail, well made, well trimmed and perfect fitting. Eiseman Bros., 7th and E, manufacturing Clothiers and Tailors. 45 Minutes to Baltimore. In the schedule of 24 daily trains Wasington to Baltimore via B. & O. are 5 the mode the run in 45 minutes, 4 in 50 minute and 6 in one hour.

SINCERE SHAKES. The Pleasant Little Joke of a Congre

Rev. B. Thomas said: It was years since, in the Ozark region, where I was riding a circuit, that I saw a minister enjoy a most substantial handshaking. Shaking hands was his peculiarity. He believed in the potency of a cordial grasp to win men to the church, and though successful in winning souls, he though successful in winning souls, he was very unfortunate in the matter of getting dollars. In fact, poverty continually stared him in the face. He owned a little farm, and mortgaged it as long as it would yield a dollar. The mortgages were falling due, but there was no prospect of paying them. But it did not bother him a bit. He shook hands more heartily than ever. "I have unbounded faith in handshaking to bring everything out right." he often to bring everything out right," he often said, until his penchant came to be the said, until his penchant came to be the talk of the town. At last came the day when the mortgages must be fore-closed that would deprive him of the little home that sheltered his family. On the eve of that day a knock at the door of his house, which was a little way from town called him. When he conved the door a whole crowd he opened the door a whole crowd rushed in, and, without saying a word, commenced shaking hands. He felt something cold in the palm of the first man, and when the hand was with-drawn it stuck to his own. "That is man, and when the hand was withdrawn it stuck to his own. "That is
the most substantial shake I ever
experienced," he said, as he held up a
\$5 gold piece. But the next man
stepped up and a silver dollar was left
in the preacher's paim. No one would
say a word in explanation, but pressed
in on him as fast as he could stick the
metal and hills two his receiver. The in on him as fast as he could stick the metal and bills into his pockets. The house was not large enough for the visitors, each one of whom deposited from \$1 to \$10 in the outstretched hand. Each left the moment his little errand was accomplished, and not a word could be had in explanation except the last one, who, as he turned to go, remarked, "We wanted to play a little joke on you, and we have." The several "jokes" netted just \$871. His home was saved and a net balance was left besides. The minister maintained that he had contracted a habit that for a year afterward when he that for a year afterward when he shook a hand prompted him to look into his own palm, half expecting to see a piece of metal there.—[Globe-Democrat.

THE THREE ARNOLDS. Edwin Arnold is known to most Edwin Arnold is known to most reading Americans as the author of "The Light of Asia," but very few know that he is also editor of the most powerful journal in England, if not in the world—The Daily Telegraph of London. The way some Americans confuse him with Matthew Arnold, recently deceased, and Thomas Arnold, the educator, might well give Englishmen as much supressent as a few Englishmen a the educator, might well give Englishmen as much amusement as a few English editors have afforded to Americans by confusing Webster, the statesman, with the great lexicographer, and even with Professor John White Webster who killed Dr. Parkman. In these instances of blending the acts of several men into one the archeologist finds an explanation of the fact that certain ancient heroes are credited with such very long careers and so many contradictory actions.

To separate the Arnolds at the start, let it be noted that Thomas Arnold, born in 1795, who died in 1842, was the celebrated Rugby, head master, re-

born in 1795, who died in 1842, was the celebrated Rugby, head master, reformer of English schools and practically the author of the present system of English education. His son, Matthew Arnold, was the poet and controversial writer, who was born in 1822 and died in 1888. He it was who gave and died in 1888. He it was who gave such currency to the talk of "sweetness and light" and "the power, not ourselves, that works for righteousness"— a rather cloudy definition of his idea of God. Most people remember him, however, chiefly for his attempts to ridicule Americans and the happy way in which Mark Twain and others turned the tables on him.

tables on him.

Edwin Arnold, in whom the family talent shows in a far more optimistic way, was born in 1831, and is, therefore, in the prime of literary life, as life goes in England. In 1852 he obtained the but first came into general notice by his work as president of the Sanskrit Col-lege at Poonah, India. Though he has written many poems and two short histories, he is best known by "The Light of Asia," a poem on Buddha. The religious history of the Arnolds is to the last degree curious. Both Edwin and Matthew grew to manhood during the reaction from that famous Oxford controversy, generally called the "Tractarian movement," the discussion which ended in taking John Henry Newman and 300 other talented English scholars into the Roman Catholic communion. Another section of scholars and younger students reacted to skepticism, as has been so admirably told by Froude, and among these were the Arnolds.

Wayland Seminary Exercises.

The twenty third anniversary of Wayland Seminary was celebrated last evening by the graduating class at Metropolitan A. M. E. church. S. C. Burrell, of Boston, spoke on "Self-Sacrifice a Necessity in Reform;" Martha A. Pierson on "Filial Obligations;" Hezekiah Walden on "Who Shall Hold Office;" F. F. Nelson on "The Standard of Education," and Annie E. Conn read an essay entitled "On the Threshold," The prizes contributed by the Wayland fund were awarded. The first was for neatness in dress an was given to Julia A. prizes contributed by the Wayland fund were awarded. The first was for neatness in dress an was given to Julia A. Norman, the second for the best kept room was awarded to Martha J. Washington and the third for improvement in sewing was presented to Agnes Matthews. The graduates who received diplomas were: A. C. Burrell, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Daniels, Elkton, Md.; A. L. Harris, Muskogee, I. T.; John Harrison, Spring Grove, Va.; G. W. Hughes, Huntington, W. Vu.; W. A. Lane, Baltimore, Md.; F. F. Nelson, Richmond, Va.; C. C. Patterson, Rockville, Md.; J. A. Piuts, Baltimore, Md.; W. S. Ruffin, Bladensburg, Md.; Jacob Simpson, Washington, D. C.; Annie E. Conn, Mechanicsburg, Md.; Amelia F. Jones, Norfolk, Va.; Nannie Morgan, Burkville, Md.; Martha A. Perison, Emboria, Va.; Susie A. Rice, Tappahannock, Va., and Alice A. Wright, Portsmouth, Va.

Funeral from his late residence, 2518 I struct northwest, Friday, at 3 o'clock. WALLY.—On May 28, 1889, Mrs. Annie Erizabeth Naily, agest 72 years and 3 months, rejlet of the late George Naily and eidest daughter of the late Jessie Woorld of Rock ville, Md. rille, Md. Puneral to take place from her late residence, 4 F street northwest, Friday, at 3 colook p. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Rockville and Baltimore papers please copy.]

UNDERTAKERS WILLIAM LEE (Successor to Henry Lee's Sons), UNDERTAKER-

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It has 250,000 population and is rapidly

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already the political and social centre of the United States.

It presents the best inducements for investment in property, as its prosperity, growth and grandeur are assured by the entire nation.

It is rapidly becoming a residence of people of wealth, refinement and culture from all parts of our country.

It is one of the healthlest localities in the country, and, when the Potomac flat improvements are completed and the river front put in proper order, will be the model sanitary city of the land.

It has broader avenues, larger public grounds and reservations and more parks, circles, triangles, open spaces and miles of thrifty shade trees in proportion to its area than any other city in the world.

It has the best future prospects of any city in America.

It has the best future prospects of any city in America.
In short, everything that pertains to the greatness and advancement of the Nation increases the Government business to be transacted at Washington; and while other cities have special local avenues of trade, commerce and general business, the whole country pays tribute to the progress and prosperity of its National Capital.

The rate of taxation in Washington is established by act of Congress and is lower than in any other city on the continent. It is fixed at only one dollar and and a half on each one hundred dollars of assessed value.

The Congress of the United States appropriates yearly an amount equal to the sum

The Congress of the United States appropriates yearly an amount equal to the sumpaid in taxes by property-holders for local improvements and the administration of municipal affairs of the District.

In other words, the National Government pays one-half of the amount annually expended in conducting the local affairs of the Capital City and in promoting its future progress and development. No other community in the world has such resources behind it, or is backed by such an indorser.

Washington has the best public school system in the world, and contains the most commodious and conveniently-arranged public school buildings.

It also has a large number of the best priiblic school buildings.

At also has a large number of the best price advectional institutions in America.

vate educational institutions in America.

As the seat of the Government of the United States its prosperity and future greatness are assured by the growth and development of the nation at large.

The departments, institutions, asylums, bureaus, museums, commissions, offices and boards of the Government now established here are being constantly increased by the rapid growth of the nation's interests in the wonderful progress and development of the resources of the Republic.

Its government is entirely national in its character, being under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States as trustee for the people of the entire nation.

In the entire nation.

It is the only neutral district in the Union and belongs alike to the people of the whole country regardless of section, politics, religion or any of the peculiarities or sms that to a more or less extent shape the sentiment of all other localities in the coun-

try.
It is the favorite place in the United States for holding conventions, anniversaries and public gatherings of the various societies and organizations existing throughout the country.

It is the domicile of the professional lobbyist and the experimental ground for the fresh Congressional reform investiga-

Citizens from all sections can assemb there without exciting jealousies, as this Diatrict is the common heritage of the 60,000,000 inhabitants of the Republic.

Its resident population is among the foremost in the land in all the attributes characteristic of an enlightened Christian community.

munity.

There is more individuality of opinion and less restraint on the freedom of personal action than in any other city.

In its vast resources of hotels and restaurants, boarding-houses and lodging-rooms, provide for a larger gathering of people than any other city three times its size in

America.

Its broad, smooth thoroughfares present the most attractive lines of march for military or civic processions of any city on the continent.

ary or civic processions of any city on the continent.

It has the largest and best supply of stylish carriages, cabs, hansoms, herdies, phatons, etc., with polite drivers, always in readlness, and at lower rates of fare than in any other city in America.

It is the headquarters of the Army and Navy, and the domicile of a great many of the officers and their families.

In the winter season it is the great society centre of the country.

It has the most agreeable winter climate of any city in the land.

It has more churches and places of worship and a larger number of church-goers in proportion to population than any other city in the land.

It has the most orderly and law-abiding community, with fewer disturbances of the public peace of any city of its size on either continent.

continent.

It is the most attractive city on the Western Hemisphere for American visitors and foreign sojourners, as it combines more objects of national and historical interest than any other locality. And here can be seen the noted men of the Republic and the representatives from foreign courts. It is the bower of paradise for bridal couples from all parts of the country enjoying their honeymoon, and the coming race will be impressed by its beauty, extent and grandeur with a proper conception of the magnitude and resources of the vast Republic.

Its promenades along the avenues and

the magnitude and resources of the vast Republic.

Its promenades along the avenues and streets on a pleasant afternoon present a charming speciacle of more beautiful women in their jaunty and attractive attire than any city on the continent.

It is the paradise for children on roller-skates and young ladies on bicycles.

Its parks and places are ornamented with statuary in excess of any other city.

As the capital of a vast nation, cosmopolitan life exists here, as in the capitals of the Old World.

It contains upwards of 75,000 shade trees, making Washington resemble a grand park, interspersed with the most magnificent public buildings in the world, handsome private cdiffices, monuments, statuary, etc.

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With a package of six tickets purchased for twenty-five cents a person can ride to and about Washington on the street-ca lines to the extent of nearly thirty miles an get a view of most all the prominent of jects and places of national and historica interest which adorn the Capital City of the nation. No other city in the world for

interest which adorn the Capital City of the nation. No other city in the world furnishes visitors such an exhibition at so small an expense.

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With the reclamation of the Potomas

With the reclamation of the Potomae flata—now in rapid progress—over 700 acres of land will be added to the mall now extending from the Capitol to the Washington Monument, making over 1.000 acres in one magnificent park, with its drives, lakes, walks, shade trees, green lawns, monuments, fountains, statuary, etc., located in the very heart of the Capital City. No other city in the world has such a charming centre-piece.

ing centre-piece.

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